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Make It Unanimous

THE NEWS asks "Why can we not unite?" That would be easy under certain conditions. For instance, if a voter was to cast an untrammelled ballot, uninfluenced by any creed, where candidates will be pledged to do the right thing by Salt Lake and its advancement, and this without regard to anything but the good of the city; the proper administration of its finances; the upholding of the schools; its maintenance of order, and the enforcement of the laws—why, the American party on that kind of a platform, will nominate a ticket.

What more does the News demand? It will not need the sending around of the teachers to instruct the brethren how to vote. It will remove the necessity of Elder Morris going from ward to ward to acquaint the people with the Lord's will in relation to their voting; the elder brothers and sisters will need no coaching on election day; it will remove from the News the necessity of jeopardizing its immortal soul by its monumental prevarications before and after election; it will be a splendid evidence of appreciation of what the party has accomplished in the past four years, even though it lacked the cordial support of the News during that time; it will be a splendid thing for the city to be able to advertise that its people have found rest and hope at last on a broad American platform.

What does the News demand in a platform that the American platform will not supply? It says its church does not interfere in politics, that while as men and citizens the high priests sometimes express their opinions and give friendly advice, at such times they leave both their ecclesiastical robes and authority at home, and appear with no apparel, except the American citizenship in which they are wrapped around.

Then why should they not eagerly seize upon a certain plan through which to secure the city government which they affect to desire?

There are certain facts which the American party can present in its favor which no other party that ever had control of the city ever could. Among these we may mention:

The doubling in value of all the realty in this city in four years; the doubling of values of Mormon and Gentile alike.

The silencing of the cry for water from the east and north benches.

More newly paved streets and walks than the city had secured in the fifty-eight years of its career before the American party took hold.

The elimination of all public gaming places.

A wholesome restraint on the liquor business, to be still improved upon.

More safety to life and property than was ever known here when the city was not half its present size.

A vast increase in population and business.

More real improvements than had been made before in five and twenty years.

Is not the above a pretty good showing, both as representing the purposes and acts of the American party?

The News has for an outcrier the motto, "Truth and Liberty." Is not the above true? Does it not represent justice? And has not every citizen the liberty to do any legitimate thing under the laws?

How can the News refuse to support such a party without stultifying itself? How can it refrain from rising up and moving that the rules be suspended and the American party candidates be declared elected by acclamation?

The Mining Congress

UTAH ought to make a great showing at the Mining congress to open on the 27th inst. at Goldfield, Nev. Utah and Nevada should have only mutual interests; very many men in Utah have extensive interests in Nevada; very many people in Nevada look upon Salt Lake as a natural depot for their ores and a natural place of trade. We hope in the next year to see one more link of railroad completed, which will make this city as much a trade center for Nevada as it now is for southern Utah and southern Idaho.

Nevada is making extraordinary preparations to receive and entertain the delegations which will attend the congress. The people are preparing a mineral exhibit which will be the finest that any state ever assembled, and it will be so shown as to make it a book of knowledge to miners. There will be some important questions brought before the congress, all bearing on the industry of mining and the reduction of ores. The question may be sprung as to where the headquarters of the mining associations should be permanently fixed. Of course Denver will insist that debate has closed on that question; that it has already been fixed at Denver and that Denver has kept the faith and prepared suitable buildings for headquarters, and there will be much force to that argument. But should the question be sprung Utah ought to be able to show that a great mistake was made when those headquarters were established in any other place than Salt Lake. Then the place for the next annual meeting will be sprung of course, and Salt Lake should be able to present superior claims for it.

If Messrs. J. J. Hill, John Hays Hammond and Moreton Frewen should be able to attend, as has been announced, then there will be addresses on high lines that ought to attract national attention.

Salt Lake and Utah should go in a dignified way. We should say in special cars and with a brass band.

We expect that there will be two delegations so equipped from California. It is the way with San Francisco, and Los Angeles will not be outdone by San Francisco this year.

Los Angeles is making a strong effort now to work up a sentiment in favor of making two states out of the golden state—a northern and southern California. This is a matter that has been agitated off and on for half a century and is this year to be renewed with increased aggressiveness.

Colorado is just now selling a good deal of mining machinery in Nevada, and she will naturally make a brave show at Goldfield.

In this same connection Arizona should be there in force for among mining regions Arizona stands out most prominently.

It would not cost a great deal for our strong mining men to club together and go to Goldfield in a manner that would in itself be a certificate of character for Utah, and it would not be money thrown away. It would all come back in trade in enlarged opportunities and in deciding Nevada people to come this way.

Which The Great Century?

THE Rev. Dr. Walsh has written a book to establish that the thirteenth was the greatest of centuries. He calls as witnesses the facts that the thirteenth century "is the century of the Gothic cathedrals, of the foundation of the university, of the signing of the Magna Charta, and of the origin of representative government with something like constitutional guarantees throughout Western Europe." It is further the age of those "great monarchs, St. Louis of France, St. Ferdinand of Spain, Alfonso the Wise of Castile, Frederick II of Germany, Edward I. the English Justinian, Rudolph of Hapsburg, whose descendants still rule in Austria, and Robert Bruce." Again; it is the century of St. Francis of Assisi, of St. Dominic, of St. Clare, and St. Elizabeth of Hungary, (the first settlement worker Dr. Walsh calls the last), of St. Thomas Aquinas, Albertus Magnus, Roger Bacon, Duns Scotus, of Robert of Sorbonne, of Giotto, of the authors of the Arthurian Legends, the Nibelungen, of the Meistersingers, Minnesingers, Troubadours, Trouvieres—and above all—of Dante.

Good works, science, (including physics, chemistry, medicine), learning, art, literature, all had their shining exemplars, and education flourished to such an extent that the University of Bologna had from 15,000 to 20,000 students. There was co-education, too, and Dr. Walsh declares that the "lamentable Heloise and Abelard incident at the University of Paris during the twelfth century is responsible for the elimination of that feature of education till modern times in many countries. For, thereafter, Paris ceased to entertain women students, and the French, English and Spanish institutions are all descendants of the University of Paris."

He charges, too, that the preoccupation of women, in their studies, prevented them from doing their household work, and hence the Bologna sausage was invented as a profitable manufactured food.

We are afraid that the zeal of the doctor has carried him away a little. The fifteenth century was a good deal of a century. The discovery of America was an epoch-making event. The sixteenth century was wonderful in the great souls that illuminated the world in England, in France, in Spain, and Italy. But in all those centuries there was not much done for the poor of the world. The eighteenth century was when the manhood of men received its fullest recognition. Our Declaration of Independence; the French Revolution which cleared the airs of Europe; the invention of the steam engine; the opening of new lands, and the perfection of machinery did more to advance mankind than a dozen previous cen-